

## A new *Gomphus* (Odonata).

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### *Gomphus brimleyi* sp. nov.

Colors olivaceous green and brown on head and thorax, yellow and black on abdomen.

♂.—Face olivaceous green, a line of pale brown at the upper end of the labrum and on the suture of nasus and frons; otherwise immaculate. Frontal ridge narrowly edged with yellow. Vertex black, the postocellar ridge each side with a rounded spot above the lateral ocellus, the two spots connected by a fine line of green. A ring of white around the base of each antenna. Occiput olive, flatly curved. Head yellow behind, a vague black stripe from the occipital edge of the eyes to the foramen, which is narrowly margined with black.

Prothorax brown above, the anterior edge lined with olivaceous green; a median geminate dorsal spot, a latero-dorsal and latero-inferior spots of olive. Posterior lobe short, straight, olive, the extreme edge lined with brown.

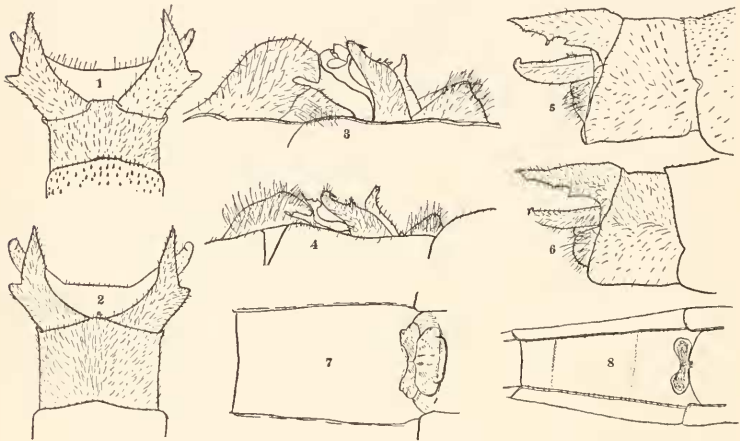
Thorax olivaceous green, marked with brown. Dorsal carina pale, a stripe of brown on each side, both coming together to a point at the antearlar sinus, each stripe widening in front to twice the width at the carinal spine, but not reaching the olive collar. Antehumeral brown, narrowed above to a point, separated from the humeral by a pale stripe one half its width. Humeral as wide as the antehumeral, but widening above to twice the medial width. Sides with a stripe of brown on the first and second lateral sutures, the first as wide as the antehumeral, the second half as wide; each extending in a fine sutural line to the coxae. Interlar spaces olive, the wing bases tipped with yellow. Legs brown, the femora beneath and the tibiæ externally, olivaceous. Tarsi uniformly brown, except the first and second joints of the hind tarsi, which have a superior yellow line.

Abdomen black and yellow, olive at the sides on the basal segments. Dorsum with a well-defined line of yellow on 1 to 8,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide, growing brighter yellow toward the apical segments, interrupted narrowly at the joints. The line ends on 8 at two-thirds in an elongated triangle, which is continued to the apex of the segment in a very narrow line. Segments 7-9 with the extreme apex edged with yellow. Sides of 1-2, and 3 basally, with lower half olivaceous yellow, 4-6 with indeterminate yellow laterally, 7-10 with inferior half bright yellow. Segment 9 black above, 10 brown. Appendages brown, black at tips.

Appendages as long as 10. Superiors divaricate, externally truncate, an inner triangular prolongation one half the length of the appendage.

Inferiors slightly shorter, straight, the extreme apex upturned. Viewed laterally, the superior appendage angled at one half, then emarginate to three fifths, a small tubercle at the distal end of the emargination, an obtuse angle shortly before the acute apices.

♀.—Similar to the male. Occiput very flatly trilobed, the median lobe occupying the middle two fourths. Abdomen with more yellow on the sides, 10 with a vague line of yellow above. Vulvar lamina very short, one eighth the length of 9, emarginate, the lobes somewhat rounded.



*Gomphus cavillaris* Needham, ♂ ♀, figs. 1, 3, 5, 7.  
" *brimleyi* n. sp., ♂ ♀, figs. 2, 4, 6, 8.

Wings hyaline, stigma rufous, costa green. Antenodals, fore wings 9-10, hind wings 7-8. Postnodals 6-7 on all wings. Rows of cells beyond triangle in fore wing extremely variable, some specimens having only one row to close to the level of the nodus, others having two complete rows, while some are intermediate.

Abdomen: ♂ 26-27 mm., ♀ 24-27 mm. Hind wing: ♂ 20-22 mm., ♀ 21-22 mm.

Described from four males and three females, all from White Lake, Bladen Co., North Carolina, mid-April, 1910, sent to me by Mr. C. S. Brimley. ♂ holotype, ♀ allotype, and paratype ♂ and ♀ in collection Milwaukee Public Museum. The remaining three paratypes in collection Brimley.

In a recent letter Mr. Brimley writes: "The *Gomphi* were all collected by Mr. Franklin Sherman, our State Entomologist, in open pine woods, near the banks of White Lake in Bla-

den County. He says that they frequented the more open spots in the woods, settling on the ground. Years ago he and I collected some of the same species at Lumberton, along the banks of the Lumber River and in the adjoining mixed woods. These last acted in the same manner as *G. exilis* and *sordidus*; that is to say, they kept in the woods, settling on the ground in open spaces, but not flying out over the river.

"I have also a spread specimen from Southern Pines, making three localities (Southern Pines, White Lake and Lumberton), all in southeastern North Carolina, from which we have had this species."

With great pleasure I dedicate this new *Gomphus* to Mr. C. S. Brimley, the collector, whose painstaking collections have furnished the basis for frequent Odonatological notes by various authors.

This is the smallest *Gomphus* known.\* It is closely related to *G. cavillaris* Needham, but undoubtedly distinct. Besides its smaller size, it can be readily recognized by the well defined line of yellow on a black background on the abdomen—vague and on a brown background in *cavillaris*. The appendages of the ♂ are narrower and the prolongation more attenuated than in *cavillaris*. The ♀ vulvars are rounded, the emargination not angled; angulate, and the emargination angled in *cavillaris*, as can be readily seen from the figures. (The vulvars of *G. cavillaris* are somewhat overdrawn, as their true proportion to the length of the segment is 1:10).

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THE CURCULIONIDS of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, worked out by Mr. G. C. Champion, have been presented by Dr. F. D. Godman to the British Museum of Natural History; they number 2,617 species and about 10,000 specimens. Mr. Champion is now working at the remainder of the Curculionids (Otiiorhynchids) commenced by Dr. David Sharp, and hopes to get through them this summer. This will finish the whole of the Coleoptera of the *Biologia*.

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[\*The dimensions given for *Gomphus naevius* Hagen, from Maine, by the late Professor F. L. Harvey, are smaller than those here stated for *G. brimleyi*. See Ent. News, IX, p. 63, 1898.—P. P. C.]